

Melody Woods Water Company

P.O. Box 1118

Los Gatos, CA 95031

California Water System 4300525

Incorporated April 5, 1947

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. Melody Woods Water Co. takes care of its water supply. We are happy to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard in your drinking water.

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

We test our drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. Some of these tests are repeated every year, while others are only done every three years. This report shows ONLY the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2015.

Full results for previous years can be found on: <http://www.melodywoods.com/ccr/>

Our water continues to be clean and safe. Because of the treatment plant, our treated drinking water continues to be free from any detectable Iron or Manganese.

Our Water Sources:

Well #3 is located just off Summit Road, West of Melody Lane.

Well #5 is located on Echo Drive.

Drinking Water Source Assessment
was performed by the State in March 2002.

Quarterly meetings

Held on the 2nd Saturday of the month (Mar., June, Sept., Dec.) at the location specified in the previous month's water bill (either at Lorenzo & Jayne's house at 22536 Echo Drive or at the Treatment Plant at 17056 Melody Lane).

Please join us.

For more information about this report, contact:

Lorenzo Dunn, President
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(408) 502-6574

Español: *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Favor de llamar a Lorenzo Dunn a (408) 502-6574 para información sobre este informe en Español.*

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1 thru 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water would not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

For testing conducted prior to 2015, please refer to the reports from previous years, all of which are available on <http://www.MelodyWoods.com>.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA (TREATED WATER)					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (we test every month)	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (TREATED WATER)						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) µg/L	8/24/15	4.1	n/a	60 ug/L	n/a	Chlorination by-product
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) µg/L	8/24/15	5.35	n/a	80 ug/L	n/a	Chlorination by-product

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (TREATED WATER)						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (Fe) µg/L (in Treated Water)	monthly	0 avg	0	300 ug/L	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (Mn) µg/L (in Treated Water)	monthly	0 avg	0	50 ug/L	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 4 – SOURCE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF Well #3 in 2015 (& Previous Testing)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
General Mineral & Physical				
Nitrate as NO ₃	5/13/2015	<2	45	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Specific Conductance (EC)	2/19/2014	440	900	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Inorganic Chemicals				
<i>Iron (Fe) (ug/L)</i>	<i>8/23/2015</i>	<i>1800*</i>	<i>300</i>	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
<i>Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)</i>	<i>8/23/2015</i>	<i>880*</i>	<i>50</i>	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Inorganic: Additional Analysis				
Cyanide (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<20	150	Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.
Nitrite as N (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<200	1000	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Perchlorate (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<4.0	6	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	12/19/2014	<1	10	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*We treat our water to reduce Iron & Manganese to acceptable levels. See Table 3.

TABLE 5 – SOURCE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF Well #5 in 2015 (& Previous Testing)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
General Mineral & Physical				
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃) Alkalinity	2/19/2014	230	na	na
Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	2/19/2014	27	na	na
Carbonate (CO ₃) (mg/L)	2/19/2014	<5.0	na	na
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	2/19/2014	23	250	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Apparent Color	2/19/2014	<5	15	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Fluoride (ug/L)	2/19/2014	260	2000	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L (4000 ug/L) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L (2000 ug/L) may get mottled teeth.
Hardness, Total (mg/L)	2/19/2014	86	na	na
Hydroxide Alkalinity (mg/L)	2/19/2014	<1	na	na
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	2/19/2014	4.7	na	na
MBAS (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<50	500	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Nitrate as NO ₃	5/13/2015	<2	45	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Odor Threshold @ 60 C	2/19/2014	<1	3	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Potassium (K) (mg/L)	2/19/2014	1.4	na	na
pH, Laboratory	2/19/2014	7.880	na	na
Sodium (Na) (mg/L)	2/19/2014	64	na	na
Specific Conductance (EC) (umhos/cm)	2/19/2014	440	900	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Sulfate (mg/L)	2/19/2014	9.8	250	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Total Dissolved Solids	2/19/2014	280	500	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	2/19/2014	190	na	na
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU X10)	2/19/2014	6.6	50	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Inorganic Chemicals				
Aluminum (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<50	1000	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Antimony (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<6.0	6	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<2.0	10	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<100	1000	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<1.0	4	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<1.0	5	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<10	50	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<50	1000	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Iron (Fe) (ug/L)	8/23/2015	<100	300	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Lead (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<5.0	Detectable level of 5.0	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
<i>Manganese (Mn) (ug/L)</i>	<i>8/23/2015</i>	<i>68*</i>	<i>50</i>	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Nickel (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<10	100	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
Selenium (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<5.0	50	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Silver (Ag) (ug/L)	2/19//2014	<10	100	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Thallium (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<1.0	2	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.
Zinc (Zn) (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<50	5000	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics
Mercury (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<1.0	2	Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.
Inorganic: Additional Analysis				
Aggressive Index	2/19/2014	11.99	na	na
Nitrite as N (ug/L)	2/19/2014	<200	1000	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	12/19/2014	<1	10	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*We treat our water to reduce Iron & Manganese to acceptable levels. See Table 3.

On June 29-30, 2015 we tested our distribution system for copper and lead. The 90th percentile levels of both copper and lead were below the Notification level.

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Level Detected	Notification Level
Copper (ug/L)	805	1000
Lead (ug/L)	0	5.0

We test for copper and lead by taking samples from customers' taps. This tests our distribution system and for the potential for water to leach lead and copper from the customer's pipes and fixtures. Melody Woods does not have lead pipes in our distribution system. We use mostly PVC with some fittings made of steel, brass, copper or bronze. We encourage customers to test their own water to check for any lead and copper from the pipes in their houses.

On August 24, 2015 Wells #3 & #5 were tested for gross alpha particles. Test results were below the minimum detectable level.

Gross Alpha Particles	
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On August 24, 2015 our distribution system was tested for following chemicals. None of these chemicals were found in our water; test results were below the minimum detectable level or MCL.

Semivolatile Organic Chemicals	
Monobromoacetic Acid	Monochloroacetic Acid
Dibromoacetic Acid	Trichloroacetic Acid
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	
Volatile Organic Chemicals	
Bromodichloromethane	Bromoform
Chloroform	Dibromochloromethane
Trihalomethanes (total)	

On September 11, 2015 Wells #3 & #5 were tested for the following chemicals. None of these chemicals were found in our water; test results were below the minimum detectable level.

Semivolatile Organic Chemicals	
Alachlor	Atrazine
Molinate	Simazine
Thiobencarb	

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is colored yellow. Additional information regarding the violation is provided at the end of this report.

We had no violations of an MCL on treated water distributed in 2015.

Untreated water from our wells naturally has iron and manganese above Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) MCLs. We take care of that by treating the water to remove iron and manganese in the treatment plant!

It works very well; iron and manganese have been at undetectable levels in our treated and distributed water in 2015.

In November, a sample taken at the treatment plant showed a level of manganese slightly higher than the MCL (64 vs 50). This sample was taken too soon after the backwashing process in the treatment plant (a mistake!). The sample was not representative of the treated water sent to customers. Retests showed iron and manganese below the detectable level in our treated water.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**This report and previous annual reports are available at
www.MelodyWoods.com/ccr/**

Remember, Melody Woods Water Company is a *volunteer-operated, Community water system*. Your participation is encouraged and appreciated. Thank you.

*Lorenzo Dunn, President and Treatment Operator
Russ Lee, Distribution Operator
Dale Pennington, Treasurer
Donna Dunton, Secretary*

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